

The Daily Courant.

Wednesday, October 9. 1706.

London, October 9.

ON Monday Night late, arriv'd 2 Mails from Holland. That we may not give a confus'd Account of them, we must take the most important Advices in Order of Time: We begin therefore with the Authentick Journal transmitt'd to Vienna from the Imperial Camp in Italy, reaching from the 25th of August, (when that regular Diary of Prince Eugene's Motions broke off in the Courant of September 18,) to the 25th of September.

The 16th of August the Army continu'd their March to Castellazzo di Bormia, and the Body of Troops under General Kriechbaum encamp'd near Masi. We had Intelligence that some of the Enemy's Troops were arriv'd in Piemont. The 27th we halted, but the Prince of Anhalt had Order to march in the Night with the Troops of Prussia and the Brigade of Zumjungen, and encamp near Corticelli, which he did. The 28th the Army encamp'd at Masi on the Tanaro, and the Body under General Kriechbaum advanc'd towards Isola, whence he enter'd into Piemont, having pass'd the Tanaro over the Bridge of Barks which his Royal Highness had caus'd to be laid 3 Miles above Asti. We had advice, that the Duke of Orleans had decamp'd from Merana 2 Leagues from Casal, and that most of his Troops were arriv'd in Piemont.

The 29th the Army pursu'd their March to Isola, where they pass'd the Tanaro over the same Bridge. The Body under General Kriechbaum march'd to Villa-Franca, and that under the Prince of Anhalt to Baldichieri. Prince Eugene gave out his Orders in Writing for the March of the Army, and for sending to Alba the Waggon, the heavy Baggage, the Sick, &c, retaining only the Troops that were in a Condition to fight, and injoyning them to keep good Order and exact Discipline: Which done he went and joyn'd his Royal Highness, who was advanc'd above Carmagnole near a Meadow, in which was the Interview, and then their Highnesses went to la Motta where was his Royal Highness's Head-Quarter. Prince Eugene having communicated to him the Orders he had given out, it was judg'd proper to alter the March of the Army, and to take the Route of Villa-Stellon for the Convenience of getting Water, and the Baron de Charee was dispatch'd for that purpose. We had Intelligence from Turin, that the Enemy had attack'd a Half-Moon, and the 2d Counterescarp of the Citadel, and that after having been repuls'd Twice, they posted themselves there the Third Time; but that Count Daun causing a vigorous Salley to be made, drove them out again with great Loss. The 30th the Baron de Charee return'd with an Account, that the Prince of Anhalt was arriv'd in the Camp near Villa-Stellon, and that all the other Troops were in full March thither. They all arriv'd there the 31st, and that Day their Highnesses view'd that new Camp, in which they made some Alteration, and then return'd to la Motta. We had Advice that the Enemy's Troops were all arriv'd in the Camp before Turin.

The 1st of September his Royal Highness decamp'd from la Motta with his Body of Horse, and joyn'd our Army. He had the Satisfaction to find it in a very good Condition, and 'tis wonderful our Men and Horses should keep so well in so long and tiresome a March. We made a triple Discharge of Artillery, in Thanksgiving for so happy a Junction. His Royal Highness gave Orders for 2 Bridges of Barks to be made on the Po, and several other Dispositions were made. We had Advice that the Enemy having given a new Assault on Turin, had been repuls'd.

The 2d a Detachment that was sent out the Day before having taken Post at Chieri, their Highnesses accompanied by several Generals went above that Place, upon the adjacent Hills, to take a full View of the Siege of Turin and the Enemy's Intrenchments. Towards Evening they return'd to the Camp, as did also the Detachment. The Enemy work'd to intrench themselves on the Hills above Moncallier, and sent Troops towards Cavoretto where was their Bridge. It was reported among us, that they lost 2000 Men in their last Assault, and that a Mine blew up their Battery with some Companies of Grenadiers.

The 3d we continued in the Camp of Villa-Stellon, in order to provide the Army with Bread, and to regulate other Dispositions. The 4th the Army decamp'd and march'd a full Mile up the Left of the Po, which they afterwards pass'd in good Order over 2 Bridges, and thence march'd towards Bagnasco, where having

pass'd the Sangon, a Camp was form'd. The Night before 4 Battallions and a Regiment of Dragoons were detach'd towards Chieri, to joyn a great Number of the Militia of the Country and make some attempt against the Enemy,

The 5th we pursu'd our March towards Pianezza, and on the Way had Intelligence that a great Convoy of the Enemies, with a numerous Guard, was coming from the Valley of Suza to their Army; whereupon his Royal Highness and Prince Eugene made the necessary Dispositions for attacking it, which was done with so great Vigour, that the Guard was intirely defeated, and the Convoy taken, Part excepted which fled to the Castle of Pianezza, into which our Grenadiers entering the 6th by a Vault, the Enemy beat a Parley, but it was difficult to stop the Fury of the Soldiers who had begun to put to the Sword all they first met; yet some escap'd. 250 were made Prisoners, with 30 Officers, and 2 Standards were taken with the rest of the Convoy, which in all consist'd according to Report, in 1450 Mules or Beasts of Burthen, loaded with Powder, Meal, Arms and other Ammunition; and the Guard were 1300 Horse.

Upon this their Royal and most Serene Highnesses caus'd the whole Army to March to pass the Doria, and went themselves to the Castle of Pianezza till all had pass'd: Which done they form'd the Camp: the Right Wing at Pianezza, the Left at the Venerie, where was the Head Quarter. And a Resolution being taken, to attack the next Day, with the Divine Assistance, the Enemy in their Intrenchment between the Stura and the Doria, the Dispositions for the Attack were made in Prefence of all the Generals, and in Writing. The Foot were to be the Vanguard, and without Beat of Drum the Grenadiers were to draw up before the Prussian Troops an Hour before Day, those of the first Line commanded by a Colonel, and those of the second by a Lieutenant Colonel, so that by Day-break all was ready. The Foot were to march in 8 Columns, whereof 4 were to form the 1st Line, the other 4 the 2d: Those Columns mov'd at once, that is to say Major General Ver Haghen with his Brigade or Column along the Stura, the other 7 on his Right, one by the Side of the other, observing that the Field-Pieces distributed among them might move on between the Battallions.

In this Order we were to march to the Plain, and to make a halt when we came within Cannon-shot; and the 4 Brigades of the first Line were to form to the Left, that the Prussians might close up to the Stura, and the rest extend to the Right as much as possible; and to make Room for the Cannon, an Interval of between 20 and 30 Paces was to be left between the Battallions. The 2d Line was to observe the same Order, but with larger Intervals than the first, that in Case of Disorder the Battallions might form themselves anew behind them; and this Line was to march at the Distance of 3 or 400 Paces from the first, regulating themselves according to the Motions of the said first Line, and observing that no Soldier fir'd without the Officers Order. And when, by the Divine Assistance, we should force the Enemy's Intrenchment, the first Line was to form and post it self, till it should receive Order, and open for the Horse, which was to observe the same Directions as the Foot; with this Difference still, that the first Line was to form 6 Columns, and the 2d as many as they were Brigades; but with larger Intervals than the Foot, for the Reason above-mentioned. All the Hussars were to march in the Van, and as they should be Order'd. The rest of the Artillery was to march behind the Foot; and all the Baggage to keep behind towards the Left Wing, there to wait for Orders.

The 7th the Troops mov'd according to this Disposition, expressing great Joy and Impatience to Fight; they began to form themselves at Break of Day, and then to march; yet being in an even and spacious Plain, the Horse of the Left Wing of the 1st Line was commanded to march before the Foot; the rest march'd according to the Order prescrib'd. When we came just within Reach of the Enemy's Cannon, the Horse stop'd, and the Foot form'd into 2 Lines, whence all the Enemy's Camp lay open to View, and then we perceiv'd their Intrenchment was greater than we had imagin'd.

The Enemy upon Notice of our March, made divers Motions to cause their Troops to advance near to their Intrenchment. They began to cannonade us furiously, and continu'd it 2 Hours, before we were intirely form'd, but our Grenadiers having taken their Post, and

the Foot being drawn into 2 Lines, the Left Wing was order'd to advance leisurely along the Stura, to give Time to our Right to form it self, and to advance towards the Enemy's Intrenchment.

The Army advancing in this Order, we began on our Left Wing to cannonade the Enemy; but we were in a wide Plain wholly expos'd, whereas the Enemy cannonaded us cover'd from behind their Intrenchment; this cannonading lasted from half an hour past 8 till near 11. At length all being ready, and the Orders given for the Attack, all the Grenadiers of the Imperialists and Allies, led by Colonel Salmut, as also the Prussian Foot being nearer to the Enemy than the Right Wing, attack'd first, commanded by the Prince of Anhalt and the Majors General Stillen and Haghen, his most Serene Highness leading them on in Person with extraordinary Bravery and Valour. The Fire was vigorous, both Musquet and Cartridge-shot; and while that Prince was in full Attack, the Prince of Wirtemberg and Major General Zumjungen with their Brigades fell on, as did Major General Rhebinder with the Palatines; at the same Time likewise the Prince of Saxe-Gotha and Major General Count Koenigsek began on their side to attack with their Brigades. Then the Fire grew general, and fierce on both sides, but the Event dubious; till at last on the Left, all the Grenadiers with the Prussian Foot and the Brigade of Wirtemberg, consisting of 5 Imperial Regiments, surmounted the vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, forc'd the Intrenchment, and at the same Time levell'd it to open the Way for the Horse: But not stopping there, nor forming themselves, according to the Disposition that had been made; on the contrary, several Troopers that had entred precipitately, pursuing and pushing the Enemy, General Iselbach who was in the 2d Line, and who was to support the Brigade of Wirtemberg, detach'd from his own Brigade the Regiment of Staremburg under Colonel Haindi, and caus'd him to post himself on the Intrenchment, with Order to turn the Enemy's Cannon against themselves, and not to abandon that Post happen what would: This was executed very seasonably, for that Regiment had hardly posted it self, when the Enemy who fled sic'd about, repuls'd part of our Horse, and penetrated through the Prussian Foot, because the Imperial Foot had mov'd to the Right to make an Aperture; but the Regiment of Staremburg supported the Prussians with so great Bravery, that the Enemy was forc'd to give Ground, and by that Means the said Prussians had Time to put themselves in Order again: In the mean while the Horse of the Left Wing advanc'd, and all together put the Enemy to the Rout a 2d Time.

At the same Time Baron Rhebinder had likewise forc'd the Intrenchment; but the Prince of Saxe-Gotha met greater Obstacles, being oblig'd for an Hour and a half to endure a great Fire, because he made his Attack by Lucenta, which Post the Enemy were at Hand to defend; But notwithstanding that, his Highness stood it with extreme Bravery, and gallantly repuls'd the Enemy's Horse, who had made an Opening for themselves on our Left Wing. In the mean time, the Enemy reinforcing more and more, Bar. Kriechbaum and Count Harach supported vigorously the Prince of Saxe-Gotha, while Baron Iselbach with major General Bonneval punctually executing their Orders, entred into Action likewise with the Enemy; and during this Fight near Lucenta, where was the Head of a Bridge of the Enemy's, a Cassine was forc'd and a Battallion in it made Prisoner. Our Men lodg'd themselves in that Cassine, and took Post on the Right and Left towards the Intrenchment, to observe Lucenta, in Case the Enemy should have caus'd any Troops to advance on the other side of the Doria: But Order was sent at the same Time to the Foot of the Right Wing not to attack Lucenta, that our Men might be spar'd, because it was perceiv'd the Enemy were betaking themselves to Flight.

While the Right Wing was hotly engag'd, we continu'd to repulse the Enemy on the side of the Stura with great Vigour: But the Enemy having rallied by forming a Line, having to deal only with our Horse, and having before them a long and spacious Ground, we were oblig'd to wait till our Foot came up with the Cannon, and till then were content only to observe them. But then we renew'd the Charge, and put the Enemy again into such Disorder, that though they had behind their Line another Intrenchment with several Redoubts, and several Cassines well fortify'd, we drove them from one to 'other quite to their Bridge on the Po, and all yielded at Discretion. We beat them likewise out of Lucenta, in which was a great Magazine of Meal, Bread, and Biscuit, and forc'd them to abandon their Bridge on the Doria; but they having set Fire to Lucenta, we found only what remain'd of the Provisions unconsum'd, which with what was found besides in their Camp, amounted to 3000 Sacks of Corn and Meal, and 2000 Sacks of Biscuit. Thus we became Masters of all the Enemy's Camp between the Stura, the Po and Doria: But it ought not to be omitted, that before the Enemy were intirely beaten and put to the Rout, the Garrison of Turin and their Horse

Sallied out before us, with a Joy that cannot be express'd.

We then took in the Camp 39 Field-Pieces, and all the Tents with what was in them. In the mean Time, tho' the Enemy were intirely beaten, they ceas'd not to batter the Place till towards Night, when they were forc'd to abandon with Precipitation their Approaches, all their Cannon, Mortars, Ammunition, and Furniture of War, in great Quantity. But in their Flight they set fire to several Magazines of Powder, Bombs, and Granadoes, which they had in divers Places, and blew them up one after the other. The Marshal de Marlin who receiv'd a Mortal Wound in the Battle, desired us to send him a Guard for his Security in the Place where he was laid, which was immediately granted. We then found our selves in Possession of above 100 Pieces of Cannon large and small, with a great Number of Prisoners among which were 5 or 6 Generals. Besides, several Standards, Colours, Kettle-Drums and other Implements of War, were brought in; without reckoning the Booty we made of a great Quantity of Baggage, and the Horses of 10 or 12 Regiments of Dragoons who had alighted and were oblig'd to abandon them.

On our side were lost in the Beginning of the Battle, Colonel Hofman, the Prince of Beveren Collonel of Wolfembutrel, and Lieutenant Collonel Neistein of Wirtemberg. Wounded, Major General Kriechbaum slightly, the Majors General Stillen and Haghen, with the Collonels Riedt, Salmut, and another of the Prussians. Besides these, we had many inferiour Officers kill'd or wounded, whose Names or Number we cannot yet specify.

This great Action lasted till Night, because of the Intrenchments, Redoubts, and fortified Cassines, whence we were oblig'd to beat the Enemy successively; whereby they gain'd the Night, which was the more favourable to them for their Flight, because our Troops for Weariness had need of Rest. However, we did not neglect to send several Detachments in Pursuit of them, referring to the next Day the taking of other Measures.

As in this Battle, which was at first no less dubious than afterwards decisive by a compleat Victory, His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, to his immortal Glory, did not spare his Royal Person, but expos'd himself in the thickest Fire, for the Good of the common Cause, and the Welfare of his Dominions; having himself led on his Troops, and given necessary Orders every where to the End of the Action: So all the other Generals, after his Example, as also the Officers and Soldiers, did on this Occasion all that could be expected from brave and fearless Warriors; and 'tis easy to conjecture what Difficulties they had to surmount, as well by the Height of the Intrenchment, as because the Foot could not break in, till after they had levell'd it to open a Way for the Horse. The Generals of Foot did not signalize their Valour less than the 3 Generals of Horse, the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, the Marquis Visconti, and the Marquis de Langallerie, as also Major General Count Felz, and all the rest, who besides their usual Valour shew'd admirable Conduct in this bloody Action.

We cannot undertake to set forth the Joy which this happy Deliverance spread through the City of Turin, which was reduc'd to Extremity; especially when his Royal Highness, after the Action, entred it to render Thanks to God in the Cathedral of St. John: He was welcom'd with a Salvo of all the Artillery, in which the little Powder that was left was spent; and by this 'tis easy to judge of the Extremity, and of the publick Joy. On this Occasion sufficient Praise cannot be given to Count Daun General of the Artillery, who sustain'd the Siege 3 Months, and defended this Capital with so great Valour and Conduct, repelling to the last the Assaults of the Enemy: And 'tis certain that had he been better provided with Ammunition, the Enemy had advanc'd slower, and we might have taken other Measures; but in the Condition things were in, and the Garrison which had perform'd so many Wonders being mightily fatigu'd and diminish'd, Succour was not to be defer'd a Moment. The Army encamp'd that Night on the Field of Battle, the Right Wing towards the old Park the Left towards Lucenta.

We must, for want of Room, refer the Rest of this Journal to our Next.

AN Entertainment by Mr. CLINCH of BARNET, who imitates the Flute, Double Curtell, the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Huntsman and Pack of Hounds, the Sham Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken Man, the Bells: All Instruments are perform'd by his natural Voice. To be seen this present Evening at 7 a Clock at the Crown Tavern in Smithfield. Price 1 s.

The Beginning of next Week will be publish'd,

A large and most exact Plan of the City, Citadel, Hill of Capuchins, and other Works of Turin, and of the Country about it: Shewing all the Approaches of the French in the late Siege, and also the Attack and forcing of their Lines the 7th of last Month by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene. Finely Engrav'd from the Original Printed at the Hague, by the Direction of the Envoy of Savoy: Together with a more perfect and distinct Relation than any yet publish'd, of the Siege and Relief of that City: It will be Printed in 2 Royal Sheets of Paper, and Sold by Mr. Bragg at the Raven in Pater-Noster-Row.